Ridership and Revenue Forecasting Response to Review

presented to

California High-Speed Rail Authority

presented by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

Lance Neumann, Ph.D.

President

Kimon Proussaloglou, Ph.D.

Principal

July 8, 2010







Cambridge Systematics A Legacy of Excellence and Trust

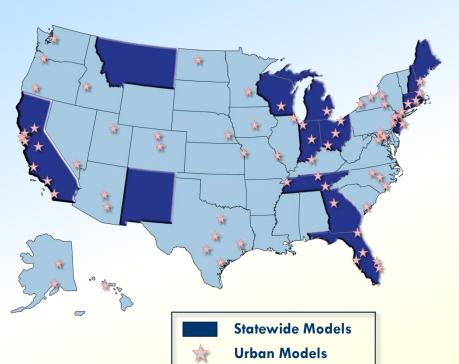
- Founded in 1972, independent and employee-owned
- Full-service transportation planning firm with real-world experience
- Hundreds of clients worldwide
 - » Depth of analytic skills
 - » Objectivity
- Research and practical applications





Cambridge Systematics Travel Demand Forecasting Leadership

- Over 35 years of national and international experience
- Largest travel demand forecasting firm in the U.S. (50⁺ staff)
- Pioneered many of the most significant advances in the travel demand forecasting profession
- Practical worldwide experience
 - » 16 statewide & 30⁺ urban models
 - » High-speed rail models in both the U.S. and abroad







Cambridge Systematics Model Development and Application Leadership

We do

- » Consider the specific policy and decision-making context in determining the appropriate modeling approach
- Explain the necessary balance among model theory, practicality, complexity, and cost to our clients
- Ensure that the modeling approach is consistent with an agency's schedule and resource constraints while meeting appropriate professionals standards

We do not

- » Assume a "one size fits all" theoretical approach is right for each ridership forecasting problem
- Include unneeded features that would adversely affect model performance and cost





Cambridge Systematics Training and Guidance Leadership

- Travel Survey Manual (U.S. DOT)
- Model Validation Guide (U.S. DOT)
- Advanced Travel Demand Forecasting course (U.S. DOT)
- Transportation and Land Use course (U.S. DOT)

Travel Survey Manual

June 1996

Prepared by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

Prepared for

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration
Federal Highway Administration
Office of the Secretary

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The Travel Model
Improvement
Program

Travel Model Validation and Reasonability Checking Manual

Helping Agencies Improve Their Planning Analysis Techniques







Cambridge Systematics Transportation Research Leadership

- Transportation Research Board (National Academy of Sciences)
 - » Transportation Demand Forecasting
 - » Travel Survey Methods
 - » Travel Behavior and Values
 - » Travel Analysis Methods
 - Statewide Transportation Data and Information Systems
 - » Intercity Passenger Rail





Cambridge Systematics California High-Speed Rail Ridership and Revenue Forecasting

- Expert Model Development Team
 - » Assembled internationally recognized team that has developed high-speed rail forecasts in Europe, Australia and the U.S.
 - » Convened an independent peer review panel of academic and practitioner experts
 - » Client project manager, Chuck Purvis, is a recognized national leader
- Ridership and Revenue Model
 - » State-of-the-art
 - » Appropriate blend of theory and judgment
 - » Realistic, proven sensitivities to key inputs
- Confident the model is the right tool to support the Authority





Response to ITS Review Overview

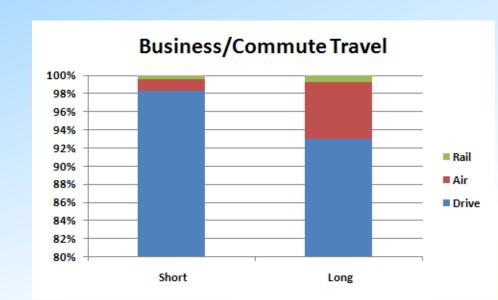
- Initial review generated 30 questions
- Issues discussed in the final report
 - Division into short and long trips
 - Assigning all business travel to peak period
 - Treatment of panel dataset
 - Constraining the headway coefficient
 - Absence of an airport/station choice model
 - Calibration of constants in mode choice models
 - Constraining of coefficients
- A complex system of models
- Data, models, calibration, and sensitivity

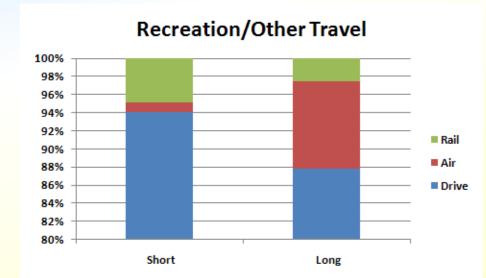




Issue 1: Division into Short and Long Trips

- Market segmentation
- Travel behavior by distance
- 100 miles as a cutoff point
- Consistent with nationwide FHWA surveys
- Reflection of market segments and traveler tradeoffs







Issue 2: Assigning All Business Travel to Peak Period

- Majority of business travel occurs during the peak
- Similar patterns in urban and interregional travel
- Model properly reflects
 - » Total market size
 - » Size of work and nonwork market segments
 - » Service and costs during peak and off-peak periods





Issue 3: Treatment of Panel Dataset

- Two questions in the ITS review
 - The relative values of the policy sensitive parameters
 - The statistical significance of the estimated parameters
- Relative importance is key to policy-sensitive models
 - » Parameters are consistent and free of bias
 - » Relative importance of parameters is correct





Issue 4: Constraining the Headway Coefficient

- Components of out-of-vehicle time
 - » Access time, Wait time, Terminal time, and Egress time
 - » Schedule convenience: Headway component
- High speed rail: a different paradigm of service frequency
 - » Headways are shorter than best commuter rail operations
 - » Headway coefficient within range discussed with peer panel
- Reasonable value leading to a policy-sensitive model





Issue 5: Absence of Airport/Station Model

- CS method considers station and airport choice
 - » Access and level of service by station/airport
 - Same station/airport is assigned to all travelers in the same zone
- A model assigns travelers to 2⁺ airports/stations
- Magnitude of impact is estimated at less than 1%





Issue 6: Calibration of Constants

- Two inter-related questions
- Data: Represent all travel modes
 - » Oversampling key segments
 - » Requirement for reliable model estimation
- Method: Reflects true shares in population
 - » Calibration of mode constants
 - » Adjustment for oversampling by mode





Issue 6: Calibration of Constants - Data

- Data options examined at outset of project
- A random sample for the study
 - » Caltrans household survey (N=17,000 households)
 - » A minimal sample size for air and rail riders (N=25)
- Enriched sampling
 - » New revealed and stated preference surveys
 - 3,000 surveys with 1,500 auto users
 - » On-board and airport terminal surveys
 - » Data used to develop reliable choice models





Issue 6: Calibration of Constants - Methodology

- Need to correct back to true population market shares
 - Method: Calibrating mode constants
 - Reflects true market shares in population
- What is the source of disagreement?
 - Proven method was used to calibrate models
 - Well established in literature and in practice
 - New academic research from 2008
 - Method not widely used in practice
- Data are enriched to meet project objectives
- Model is representative of the population





Issue 7: Constraining of Coefficients

- Model calibration to match observed travel
 - » Adjustments to mode and airport constants
 - Constraints only on few explanatory variables
- Empirical evidence was used extensively
 - » Decisions made to reflect base-year results
 - » Reconciling of different sets of data sources
 - » Published literature and accepted practice
- Limited constraining of explanatory variables
- No impact on model validity





Summary

- Creative tension
 - » Academic approach vs. real-world application
 - We "followed generally accepted professional standards in carrying out the demand modeling and analysis"
- We disagree with other broad conclusions
 - » Data reflect travel among California residents
 - » Model validity is not compromised by econometric issues
 - » A policy-sensitive model addresses planning questions
 - » Model sensitivity has been proven in 3⁺ years of application
- We fully stand behind the CAHSRA travel demand model

